THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

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Quarter Column	1	month,		$20 00
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" "	3	"		100 00

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No advertisemenst inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

Thomas Parrinton of Starksborough, Vermont, has a yoke of oxen which weigh 6,000 pounds, and he has refused $30,000 for them.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and be utiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comf rt and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY.

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufactu rs, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first ass stores in this city, and throughout the Unit d States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, outh America, and the West Indies. Inquire fo the Duplex Elliptic for double Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

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GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The advertiser teaches the above and wishes to obtain employment in that way, any time after the middle of September next. Having no mail communication at Marion, N. C., where he is now engaged, any party in want of his services may address T. J. Mcreney, Esq. Salisbury, who will exhibit testimonials and arrange terms.

GEORGE PADISON.

August 12th, '65. 6t-67

THE NEW YORK NEWS

DAILY and WEEKLY.

NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS,

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPER!!

BENJAMIN WOOD PROPRIETOR.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and New from all parts of the World! It contains more reading matter than any other

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Single Copies - - - -	Five Cents.
One copy, one Year - - - -	$2,00
Three copies, one year - - - -	5 50
Five copies, one year - - - -	8 75
Ten copies, one year - - - -	17 00
And an extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies, one year - - - -	30 00
The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen at - - - - - - - - - - -	$1 60

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To mail Subscribers - - - -	$10 00
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Address BENJ. WOOD.
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Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,
Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval-Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar Latin Grammar, &c, for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for [illegible]

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned will give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.— d77 3m-pd

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Bits, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,
Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 21, '65tf.

SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Peddlers, Artists, Hotel keepers, Livery Stables, Public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Bankers, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith

THOMAS McNEELY, Cl'k.

Sept. 1, 1865 tfd93

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST* News, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year, -	$3,00
Six Months, - - - - - - -	2,00
One Month, - - - - - - - -	50

Payments in *advance.* Address

J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District into divisions, as follows: 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin, Forsythe, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 5th do Catawba Iredell and Alexander; 6th do. Caldwell, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga; 7th do. Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do. Caldwell, Burke Mitchell and McDowell; 9th do. Yancy, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do., Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of .... County of ...., and State of .... do solemnly .... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

..... and subscribed before me, this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1864.

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

d93

LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S,

Quartermaster's Office,
Main Street.

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THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 18, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

THE ELECTION.

When the present campaign for delegates to the Convention opened, we were in hopes that it would be characterized throughout by the rules of parliamentary debate, and by that courtesy which should be the guide of every honest, fair-minded man. Animated by this desire and hope we have carefully avoided saying anything of the course of Dr. I. W. Jones, the Radical candidate, but on the contrary have, within the past few days, had occasion to speak of him in these very columns, with the highest language of compliment. We did this though, opposed earnestly to his election, because it was fair. We learn, however, that at the meeting at Gold Hill, on Thursday, he took occasion to go out of his way to abuse the Editor of this paper, and his associate, for having in the exercise of its clear right, chosen to support his adversary instead of himself. We regret that this should be the case. We regret that Dr. Jones should have made this attack upon us, for we were willing to remain respectful if not silent spectators of the contest between himself and Ham. C. Jones, jr. Our columns were open to Dr. Jones, although our sympathies were with his opponent.

He has returned our fairness and well disposition toward him, by turning upon and making an attack on us which was unwarranted by the facts of the case.—He spoke of the Editor of this journal in aught but complimentary terms, and pounced upon our associate with no friendly hand. He arraigned him with being from north of the Potomac, as if that now could be any bar to popular favor, and as if his interests by long residence were not identified with ours; and stated further that we were the nominators of Col. Jones. The facts are, that the minds of most of our young men on the publication of the Governor's proclamation were directed towards finding a suitable candidate, they selected Col. Ham. C. Jones, jr., and addressed him a letter through this journal, which being the only journal published here, is open to all; asking him to consent to serve. Col. Jones, after much solicitation consented, and prefering him to any other of the candidates named, we at once inscribed his name with that of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Hon. Nat. Boyden, upon our Banner.

At this time, Dr. I. W. Jones was not thought of—his name was not mentioned, and the names only of Dr. Ramsey, M. Holmes and P. A. Sifford, were canvassed. One day we noticed a mysterious movement towards the Court House.—Gentlemen prominent in politics glided to and fro with a mysterious conspirator, important like look, and we knew that something was hatching. It come out by accident that a conclave of Radicals had been held, and that Dr. I W. Jones was the gentleman selected by them as their fitting representative. We aggree with them, he is a most fitting representative of their views.

Dr. Jones immediately prepared his Proclamation to the People, and we published it cheerfully, and spoke of it as it deserved, as being a fair, manly document. Our associate, Dr. Cole, however, the very day on which the proclamation was issued, met Dr. Jones in discussion at Neely's Mills, and in the absence of Col. Jones, vindicated his sentiments and earnestly espoused his cause. We have also, in these columns, exercised our right to advocate before the people the peculiar fitness of our candidate for the Convention. And hence our offense that drew down upon us the attack at Gold Hill.

The truth of the whole matter is simply this, that the Doctor found out at Gold Hill a truth patent to everybody else, that just as often as he and Ham. C. Jones, jr., are heard in joint discussion, he loses ground, and that every hundred words he utters costs him a vote. Having been worsted every time he assailed the position of his opponent, he turned upon us who were blissfully in ignorance that he enterthined any but the kindest feelings for us, and poured upon our absent heads the vials of his mighty wrath. But all that he says of us will not alter the result of the election. Already he is wounded and writhing in pain. His ambition will have a rest, until another campaign comes around, and then perhaps, another secret caucus in Convention assembled, will make him their standard bearer. We have entrusted our Eagles in the hands of the honest, gallant, chivalrous and magnanimous Ham. C. Jones, jr., and every day his eloquent voice is heard among the hills and valleys of his native county ringing the eternal doom of Radicalism in Rowan.

Mail Agent Wanted.

We are sorry to learn the mail matter for the Western part of the State, is temporarily detained at this place for the want of a proper agent to whom it should be delivered. Mr. A. Bencini, post master here does not feel justified in deliveriag the mail for the West to any one except an agent authorized to receive it. While this state of things lasts, the whole of Western North Carolina will be shut out from the world and all mail communication through the old route via Salisbury. The mails for the West from this place and the East have been here taken in charge by the conductors or voluntary agents on the Western road, who kindly offered their services for the accommodation of the people; and we hope that the energetic superintendent of that road will devise some plan by which the people of the mountains will be enabled to get their mails until an agent is appointed.

To the young Men of Rowan.

But a few days remains for you to qualify, and all who have not done so should do so at once, so as to be able to vote for the candidate of the Young men of Rowan, Ham. C. Jones, Jr. He is one of us, fully understanding and sympathizing with our condition and desirous at once of lending the aid of his splendid talents to the great doctrines of Reconstruction and the restoration of civil law.

PRESBYTERIAN NEWS.—The two Presbyteries of Holston met in Bristol last week, and passed the following resolutions:

1. That in the judgment of this Presbytery the union of the two organs of our Churches, at Richmond, into one, absolutely essential to the complete fusion of the different Presbyterian elements that have recently been united into one body.

2. That, in case of a union between the "Christian Observer" and "Central Presbyterian" can be effected, an arrangement which would retain Drs. Converse and Brown as the editors of the United paper would be satsfactory to this Presbytery, and receive our cordial support.

3. That this Presbytery fully concur in and adopt the deliverances of the two Presbyteries, before their union, on the subject of loyalty—"that we consider obedience to the government of the United States as a duty manifestly imperative upon us in the word of God. That while we discard that spirit of truckling servility which would lead us to worship Cæsar instead of God, we believe that we are second to no ecclesiastical body in that true spirit of objection to "the powers that be," which springs from loyalty to the great head of the Church and which leads us to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," as well as "to God the things that are God's."

The Committee to prepare a Pastoral letter to the Churches within the bounds of the Presbytery reported, and the report was adopted.

The union of the two branches, after being separated for a space of near thirty years, is an important event in the history of the Church, and one which we trust will result in much good.

GENERAL NEWS.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods of Maine.

They are advocating the establishment of banks in Texas.

William C. Rives and Duff Green are in Washington.

Major Gen. John C. Breckinridge is in Montreal. He came from Liverpool in the Hibernian on the 11th.

The republican majority for Cony for Governor in Maine, is about 15,000.

A negro, named Horace Aleck, committed an outrage upon a lady near Hempstead, Queens Co., New York.

Revenue Comissioner Orton has stirred up a breeze in Illinoise by removing one of the assessors and appointing his own brother to the place, against the protest of the Congressman of the district.

"Agate," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnatti Gazette, says that the famous "Japanese presents cannot be found about the White House."

The Raleigh Standard charges Dr. Hawkins and Geo. W. Mordecia with having got their pardons by false representations to President Johnson that the were recommended by Holden.

John Akerman, of Co. E, Third Michigan, and the Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment were murdered recently in the streets of San Antonio by unknown citizens, who rushed upon them as they were riding along. The murderers escaped.

A married man who was recently at a whist party, when proposed to go home, was asked to stay a little longer "Well," he replied, "perhaps I may as well; my wife is probably already as mad as she can be."

A Mr. Hopner and his guide of Dresden, recently lost their lives in an ascent of Mount Dillis Switeerland.

A man named J. B. Mellor, hailing from Baltimore, was arrested in Wheeling, Virgina, on Saturday, charged with stealing two hundred dollars worth of gas burniers from a room-mate at a boarding-house. The stolen property was found in Mellor's trunk.

F. & G. W. Brown, of Alexandria, Kentucky have absconded, carrying off $100,000 received on deposit from citizens of Campbell county, Kentucky.

Judge Fox, of the Danville Kentucky Circuit, some days ago charged the grand jury to enquire into the acts of violence that were perpetrated in that county on election day.

A young lady, by the name of Jones, was arrested in Albany the other day, charged with leading a young man, aged eighteen, from "the path of rectitude." This is a novel charge.

Throughout Illinois the prevalent and pressing demand at the present time is for laborers of all classes, and at such remuneration as leaves few voluntarily idle.

Franklin Miller, an engineer, and a refugee from the South, was arrested in New York recently, charged with murdering his wife by beating her.

J. P. Nimmo, of Huntsville, Alabama was killed at Selma, by Andrew Hosmer, of St. Louis. They had some difficulty at the supper table of the Gee House, which Hosmer was knocked-down. Hosmer, after supper, got his pistols and went to Niommo's room and shot him.

A Major Gruax, paymaster at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and his clerk are in trouble. The clerk is charged with refusing to pay correct pay accounts without a "pecuniary compliment," and this, too, with the knowledge and assent of Major Gruax.

At Boston, on the 8th instant, a convict named James O'Neil, in the State Prison, suddenly and without provication seized his overseer, Mr. Charles E. Lyon, by the hair and attempted to cut his throat with a shoe knife, fortunately inflicted only a slight wound on the throat, and another on Mr. Lyon's hand, which he raised to prevent injury.

A well known pickpocket recently died in Williamsburg, New York, leaving property to the amount of $60,000, all of which he accumulated within the past five or six years in excursions throughout the various cities of the Union.

Drutep, an inventor in France, has designed a new umbrela, which is a simple walking stick without any covering, from which the rain spreads out in the form of an umbrella. The principle is as yet a secret, but it is supposed to be a new application of electricity.

On the 4th instant, a rope swinging from a water tank on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, by a curious result of the laws of motion, wound itself around the neck of N. W. Dunks, of Chicago who was standing on the platform of a car looking off, and as the train dashed by he was jerked off and hung suspended till the train passed by, when the rope unwound and he fell to the ground insensible, but was restored to consciousness.

Judge Halliburton, "Sam Slick," is dead.

The cholera appears to be receeding.

By the New York papers of the 16th we learn that Gold was 143¾. Foreign goods were held firm. Groceries were steady. Cotton was firm. Petroleum was active at full prices. On 'Change flour and grain were heavy and lower. Provisions were firmer. Whiskey was unchanged.

Some negro troops in New Orleans have been sent to prison for three months in consequence of trespassing in the city cars set apart exclusively for whites.

G. Volney Dorsey, Treasurer of the State of Ohio, was arrested on the 12th at Columbus on a warrant issued by Gov. Anderson, charged with a breach of trust and embezzlement. Wm. Dorsey gave bail in the sum of $600,000, the amount fixed by law. The warrant charged him with loaning $50,000 to a banking firm at Columbus. The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the office of the Treasurer of the State vacant.

General Longstreet is in Baltimore.

The reported burning of Shreveport, La., is confirmed. The fire began in a cotton press, and the wind being high, it spread with great rapidity.—Several adjacent warehouses and presses, all filled with cotton, caught fire, and the flames in immense volume rolled with uncontrolable strength in all directions. The flames spread rapidly in the direction of the river, and were stayed only by the material giving out. The portion of town laid in ashes was the newest and most substantial and best part of the city. All the largest and best business houses and stores were in this section.

It is now believed the cable disaster was brought about by deliberate design of some English bears, who had an interest in the destruction of the line. Their tool must have been employed in the vessel.

A woman is in prison in England for burning her child's eye out with a redhot skewer.

The Muddle in Mississippi Between the Civil Authorities and the Military.

The recent action of the President in the difficulty that occurred in Mississippi between the civil and military authorities is of the highest importance. It declares in the most emphatic manner his well matured and fixed policy to restore the late rebellious States to their former condition in the Union. Nothing has transpired during his administration that shows so forcibly the wisdom, spirit and purpose of his plan of reconstruction.—And every patriot must hail with satisfaction this evidence of an unswerving determination to restore peace and harmony to the country within the shortest time possible, notwithstanding the schemes and opposition of the War Department and the Jacobins.

We will briefly state the circumstances. Governor Sharkey proposed to organize the militia of Mississippi to preserve order in the State, and to enable him to carry out the President's policy of restoration, amid the chaos that existed there consequent upon the war and the changed relations of the colored and white people. General Slocum, commanding the military there acting by authority of the War Department, interposed and prevented the execution of the Governor's order. Here was a direct conflict of authority. The Governor, who is an able man, and who believed he understood the wishes of President Johnson—having recently had a long conference and full understanding with him—had no doubt that he was doing what was right and prudent. The General, as a subordinate of the War Department, and acting in the true military spirit of obedience, thought he was carrying out the views of the government. While executing those appeal was made to Washington. The President replied without hesitation that his object was to restore civil power to the States, and not to prolong military rule longer than necessary. He sustained the Governor, and disapproved of the military interposition.—Such, in a few words, was the issue raised and the disposal of it.

Whether we look at the principle involved or the consequences of this act of the President, we must acknowledge that it is one of the most extraordinary of his government. It will inspire hope and confidence in the hearts of the people South and North; in the South, because they will see in it a speedy return to liberty, prosperity and happiness in the bosom of the Union, and to the North because it will bring back peace, amity, safety for the future, and the former blessings of commercial intercourse. The reunited people everywhere will cordially approve of this harmonizing

policy. The Jacobin faction and office-holders only will object to it.

But here a question naturally arises as to the cause of the conflict between different departments of the government, or, rather, as to the conflict between the President and these departments? Does the Jacobin faction still attempt to rule Washington, through the Secretary of War and other members of the Cabinet? It is evident there is a want of harmony. One would have supposed that the Secretaries of State and War would have understood the President's views and each other in matter of such vast importance, and have acted in concert. This question could not have been sprung upon them unexpectedly They both must have known the programme laid down for the Provisional Governor of Mississippi; they could not have been ignorant of President Johnson's instructions and wishes. We cannot resist the conviction that one of these Cabinet officials, at lest, and perhaps both, are playing false to the President in his work of reconstruction. At all events, they are not acting in record with them. There is no unity of purpose and action.

Should these gentleman not behave better they will probably receive a notice to leave even before the President is fully prepared to thoroughly reconstruct his Cabinet. If we understand the firm, Jackeonian character of Mr. Johnson, he will not be trifled with, or tolerate any insiduous opposition to his measures.

The President had to feel his way step by step through the chaos of difficulties that were in his path when he took thereins of government; but as he advances light breaks upon him, and he begins to see his way clear. He knows already that he stands upon the firm ground of popular opinion and favor. He will not permit, therefore, any party or persons whether official or not, to obstruct his statesmanlike course. They must go with him, or he will brush them aside as a cobweb with his hand. Following closely upon the clear and terse enunciation of his policy in the Mississippi muddle between the civil and military authorities, in which he shows his purpose to restore the Southern States to full communion in the Union at the earliest practicable period, we learn from our Washington despatches that there is a probability he will soon take another important step in this good work. The opinion is confidently entertained that something approaching a general amnesty will be proclaimed before long, applying it to the several States late in rebellion at such times as they may be prepared to receive it.

Who can doubt that such wise, conciliating and progressive steps, cautiously taken, too, will have the happie t effects? The Southern people are throughly cured of rebellious intentions; they have seen the utter folly of them, and they desire to become again loyal citizens of this glorious country. In this we feel assured the President and the mass of the people of the North will help them. The factious Jacobins and agitators must stand aside and let the good work go on, or they will be overwhelmed by an avalanche of public opinion.—

N. Y. Herald.

Receipts from internal revenue during the past week were thirteen million dollars.

On the night of the 1st inst, the Touro Building, in New Orleans, was destroyed by fire.—Loss about two hundred thousand dollars.

At the present time there is not a mail or a mail agent in Texas. The Galveston Post Office was closed by the military immediately on their arrival in that city, and has remained closed since. All letters are received and forwarded by private hands or enterprise only.

The Mobile Tribune says the entire section of country between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Georgia, is still a mass of ruins, and that the people who once lived there in happiness are now wandering about homeless and almost hopeless.

The Rev. J. V. Schofield, a Baptist clergyman of St. Louis, and a brother of Gen. Schofield, has taken the oath required by the new Constitution of Missouri, but, in doing so, appended the following protest: "I protest against this oath as an infringement upon religious liberty, and as not demanded by the exigencies of the times."

An Irish glazier was putting a pane of glass into a window, when a groom, who was standing by began joking him to mind and put in plenty of putty. The Irishman bore the banter for some time, but at last silenced his tormentor by, "Arrah now, be off wid ye, or else I'll put a pain in your head without any putty!"

LOCAL.

An Excitement.

Quite an excitement took place on the square on Friday last, occasioned by a horse taking fright and darting away at a fearful rate, with a light wagon to which he was harnessed. Fearful screams from the interior of the wagon, indicated that it was occupied, and the result might have been fatal to life and limb except for the exertions of a colored man who sprang to the horses head and held on with all his strength, until the affrighted animal after dragging him about a hundred yards finally came to a stand still and the inmates of the wagon were extricated from their unhappy position very much frightened but very little hurt.

Public Meetings.

The candidates for the Convention, Ham. C. Jones, Jr., and Dr. I. W. Jones will address the people of Salisbury to-day, at Court House. The speaking will commence about 11 o'clock, and we hope that there will be a large turn out of our citizens.

Sorghum

The people in the country are busy making Sorghum. That which became extensive owing to the exigencies of war, has now become a great staple—Everybody seems to be fond of Sorghum.

Postage Stamps.

The citizens of Salisbury are badly in need of postage stamps. They will not take the money at the post office in pre payment of the postage, and it is impossible to get stamps. We hope that measures will be taken to furnish us a supply.

Taking the Oath.

Those who wish to qualify so as to be able to vote in the coming election, should at once call at the store of Sprague Brothers, on main street and take the oath. It is the duty of every one who loves his County, his State and Country to cast their votes for the Hon. Nat. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones, Jr.

Auction Sale.

An auction sale of a large and choice assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, will take place at Vaughn & Bancroft's at Buis' old stand below the Mansion House, on tomorrow morning. Here is a chance for those who wish to purchase choice goods at a cheap rate.

For Medicinal Purposes.

John H. Enniss, Druggist, has on hand the finest lot of liquors for medicinal purposes, ever brought to Salisbury. Rye Whisky, ten years old, Bourbon Whisky and brandies. Store at Sills old stand.

Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. W. H. Worden Assistant Superintendent Freedmen's Bureau, will meet the citizens and Freedmen at Mount Ulla on to morrow, and will be at Concord on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week—to settle all difficulties and arrange contracts for labor.

Mr. John B. Hill, who holds a commission of colonel of artillery from President Juarez, left St. Louis on the 8th instant with thirty-five men to join the Liberal army in Mexico. The party were going by way of Brazos Santiago, intending to join Cortinas in the rear of Matamoras.

Dr. Joseph N. Dowell, formerly Surgeon General of Missouri, is about to establish a hospital and college of medicine and surgery at Cairo, Illinois. He lectures the coming Winter in N. Orleans.

General James Shields is at present visiting San Francisco, after an absence in Mexico of about two years, during which time he has been superintendent of a mine in the State of Sinaloa. He will soon visit the Atlantic States.

Spotswood Augustine Washington, Esq., died at his residence in Middleport, Illinois, on the 24th ultimo, aged 54 years. The deceased was the son of Bushrod Washington, Jr., and was as near akin to the Father of his Country as any of the Washington family now living. By his death a valuable relic—the golden seal which Washington wore while living, as his private and official seal—now descends to his oldest son, Bushrod D. Washington.

PARDONS.—We are requested to State that contractors for carrying the mails, and all other codtractors under the late rebel government, by the decision of the Attorney General of the U. States, are not considered officers or agents, and are not required to make application for pardons.

Stadard.

The Fredericksburg Ledger has the following paragraph:

At a marriage here a few evenings since, when the minister made personal application of that awful question, "Will you take this man whom you hold by the hand, etc?" the bride, with a graceful inclination of her head, 'midst a profusion of blushes, ejaculated, "I thank you, Sir!"

PHYSICIANS.—The mercury in a thermometer behaves very well three fourths of the year but in the Summer it will get high.

It is becoming for a young woman to wear a rose in her hair and touch me not on her bosom.

Milk makes a man fat, but whisky makes him *lean.*

A London merchant recently advertised for a clerk who could "bear confinement." He received an answer from one who had been upward of seven years in jail. Of course he was eligible.

An audacious wag at our elbow asks why Gen. Sheridan was at one time last Winter, like a morning newspaper?

D'you give it up?

"Because he went to press Early."

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL Assessments made in this collection district based upon transactions which may have been carried on in Confederate currency, will be estimated as 16⅔ dollars to one of United State currency for the period covering the assessments of the income tax for 1864.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor 3d District, N. C.

t'd96

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2d, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all material. The transportation of the material, will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads or Steamboats.

R. W. LASITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.

4td95

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Jan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C.

July 5-d6m

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright.

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIE of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th 65—3mo.

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear an ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf-63

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following article which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Iris Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Blue Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63-

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELL

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladie and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d1m 88—w1m4-pd

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE.
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1868.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS,
—AND—
Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1m-d85

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pd1md-87

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise,- domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath hereon prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 20th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furhish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Goverhor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mode2

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.
dtf81

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Bliss's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mode2 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1865. 2 wd2w

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w8—w2t4

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf